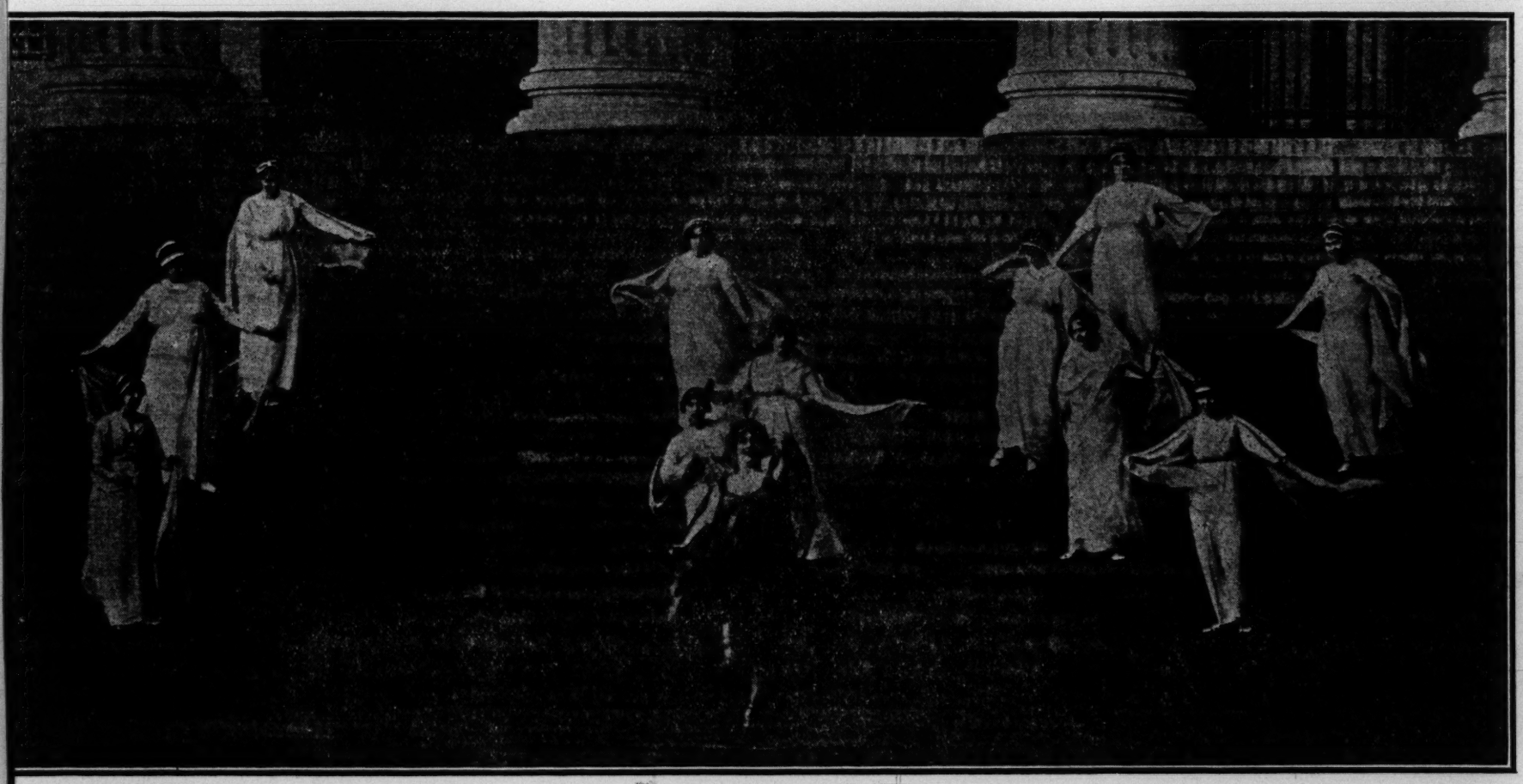
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

OCTOBER 24, 1914



DANCE OF FREEDOM

"Shout, shout, up with your song!
Cry with the wind, for the dawn is breaking!"

(Scene from Suffrage Tableau given in Washington)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OCT 28 '14
PERIODICAL DIVISION

Vol. II OCTOBER 24, 1914. No. 43

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies ..... 5 cents

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the act of March 8, 1879

Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

THE plan to secure the adjournment of Congress this week failed owing to the determined filibuster of various Southern members who have announced their determination to prevent the adjournment of Congress until the cotton situation receives adequate relief. The success of this filibuster is an object lesson to those members of Congress from suffrage states who express warm interest in the suffrage amendment, but plead inability to render it any practical help. If the Congressmen from the suffrage states would combine on a filibuster in the interest of suffrage, such as that which the cotton representatives from the South are putting up, they could secure results.

Congressional Union Meetings in Chicago

MRS. GILSON GARDNER, a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, has held a number of meetings in Chicago during the past week. A meeting of Winnetka women was held at the home of Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, a member of the Advisory Council of the Union, on October 16th. Mrs. Lloyd writes: "Several leading women were present—Alice Henry, Dr. Alice Brown, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Ira Conch Wood, and Mrs. Willoughby Walling. Miss Henry was so interested that she secured an opportunity at the Teachers' Federation for Mrs. Gardner to talk this morning. Mrs. Gardner was fine! These small suburban meetings will blaze the way for a large meeting later on in Chicago."

Another member of the Congressional Union living in Chicago, Miss Frances Frothingham, also arranged a meeting for Mrs. Gardner at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Capelle. Miss Frothingham writes: "The meeting was most successful. Mrs. Gardner roused the women to a high degree of enthusiasm by her earnest appeal. Miss Maud Clark was of the greatest assistance in arranging for the meeting. We are hoping to have another soon."

The' Dansant

THE winter campaign of the Washington members of the Congressional Union starts with a bow and a smile at a Thé Dansant during Thanksgiving week, at Raushcer's. Mrs. Dorothy K. Earle, Mrs. Olive Hasbrouck, wife of Commander Hasbrouck, of the U. S. Navy, Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker, Mrs. Neville Monroe Hopkins, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Claudius U. Stone, wife of Representative Stone from Illinois, and Mrs. Christian Hemmick, are among those on the Committee on Arrangements. They have the able assistance of Mr. Ormsby McCammon as chairman of the Floor Committee aided by Mr. Morven Thompson, vice-chairman. There will be a so-called "Co-operating Suffragist" Floor Committee of twelve girls prominent among Washington's younger advocates of "Votes for Women."

With bright memories of the first Suffrage Ball in the National Capital the Congressional Union looks forward with enthusiasm to the first Suffrage Thé Dansant ever given in Washington.

The Teacher-Mother Campaign

A DETERMINED campaign has been initiated by women teachers in New York to make it possible for women who are mothers to retain their positions in the public schools. The latest move in this campaign was made when Mrs. Jean Norris, a member of the League for the Civic Service for Women, appealed to Dr. John Finley, State Commissioner of Education, in behalf of Mrs. Sara Breslow, the teacher who was suspended without pay on the charge of neglect of duty because she remained away from school to give birth to a child. The appeal asked Dr. Finley for an order setting aside the decision of the Committee on Elementary Schools denying teachers leaves of absence for child-bearing.

The League for the Civic Service for Women, asks Dr. Finley to use his influence "to enable women to serve the state as mothers without forcing them to sacrifice their work as teachers." Among the signers of this letter are Mrs. Marie Jenny Howe, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Mrs. Florence Woolston, Miss Fola La Follette, Miss Rose Young, and Miss Ida Proper.

Christabel Pankhurst in America

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST arrived this week in New York City and is holding her first meeting in this country this afternoon (October 24th) at Carnegie Hall, New York City. The speech deals with the war in Europe and the collection will be devoted to the aid of the Belgian refugees.

Miss Pankhurst has recently come from France, where she was forced to spend two and a half years in exile as a result of her participation in the militant suffrage movement in England. At the outbreak of the war she returned to England and after a short stay sailed, under an assumed name, for America. The immigration authoritie who had questioned the entrance of her mother this country upon the occasion of her visit a ye ago, admitted Miss Pankhurst without dela holding that the precedent established by h mother's case settled the question of the legali of Miss Pankhurst's admittance.

Miss Pankhurst is at present the guest of Mr O. H. P. Belmont, in New York City.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence Arrives Next Week

ANOTHER distinguished English suffragi Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, known to suffr gists the world over as co-editor with h husband for a number of years, of "Votes f Women" is expected to arrive in this country October 26th. She will speak at a meeting und the auspices of the Woman's Political Union New York at Carnegie Hall at half past eight October 30th. Mrs. Lawrence is planning speak in a number of the large centers of th country.

Women in France

THE public administration has now thorough organized women's labor in countless dire tions to meet the exigencies of the situatic occasioned by the war. Women are now employe in the underground railway service and it is r ported that they have proved as efficient as th men they have replaced. The street cars are ru by the wives of employees who are at the fror Women are gathering the harvest and preparir the ground for next year's crops. The gatherir and preparing of the nation's home food supp is practically in their hands. Heroic actions French women are being related daily. One the English riflemen writes in the *London Dai Mail*: "In the Wednesday fight, the French w men brought hot potatoes and new bread rigl into the trenches and firing line. I can assu you they are the bravest women I have ever met

In England

THE suffering among women in England oc casioned by lack of employment continue to grow more and more appalling. An eme gency housing act providing for £4,000,000 ha been passed by Parliament in order that loca authorities may give employment to men. N appropriation has been made for the employmer of women, however, and the only sum of any siz available for this purpose is the $60,000 collecte by the Queen's "Work for Women" fund. S many are the applicants for work and so sma is the amount available that women are bein paid only ten shillings a week (about $2.50). Th East London Federation of Suffragettes, unde the leadership of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, is making determined effort to secure better wages for wo men employed under the Government and em ployed by the Queen's "Work for Women" func The other suffrage organizations are workin tirelessly in the training of women workers an in organizing the industry of the country.

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Filipino Women and the Vote

Second Day's Debate in the House of Representatives

THE defeat on October 10th of Mr. Mann's amendment to the Filipino Bill whereby he proposed to extend the franchise to the Filipino women on the same terms s the men, did not settle the matter in Con-ress. The question came to the fore again in ie later discussion of the Philippine measure, hen Representative Bryan, from the State of Vashington, proposed three amendments estab-shing a limited franchise for the Philippine wo-en, each of which amendments was lost by a artisan vote as on the previous occasion, almost l the Democrats opposing the amendments and ie Republicans and Progressives supporting iem.

While the Filipino men had a representative, r. Quezon, on the floor of the House to defend ieir interests, the Filipino women, according to e rules of our land, were entirely unrepresented. nder our laws, they were unable to have any one iere to say whether Mr. Quezon represented em as well as the men of the Island when he ated to the House of Representatives that the omen of the Philippines were opposed to their vn enfranchisement.

The Social Franchise

Representative Bryan's first amendment pro-osed that women in the Philippine Islands ould be "eligible to vote in school elections and n all candidates for school director or other fices whose sole official function is connected ith education."

Mr. Bryan supported this amendment, saying:

"We had that provision in the State of Wash-gton before we gave universal suffrage to omen, and I understand other states have that ovision. A large number of the teachers in e Philippine Islands are women. Women are igible to do the teaching, women are eligible to ain the children, and why should they not be llowed to vote on problems affecting purely and mply elections of school directors and other milar officers. On such matters this limited d qualified suffrage ought by all means to be anted, and I think that if Congress, having al-ady gone on record against universal suffrage, so goes on record against this qualified suffrage, will take a step that is so remote and so re-mbles the cliff dwellers that Congress ought to ashamed of itself."

The amendment was lost by a vote of eleven yes to twenty-seven noes.

A Property Qualification

Mr. Bryan then offered an amendment making woman in the Philippines "eligible to vote in all ections if she owns real property to the value of 00 pesos or annually pays 30 pesos or more of stablished taxes."

At this point Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee, Demo-at, objected to the consideration of the amend-ent on the ground that the matter had been dis-osed of in the defeat of Mr. Mann's amendment n the preceding Saturday. Mr. Bryan main-ained that his amendment was in order since the ne disposed of on Saturday was different, saying while from the Democratic standpoint, while om the standpoint of the gentleman who has just spoken, it may be considered impolitic or a bad amendment, it certainly is in order for us to fix that qualification."

Mr. Bryan then spoke for his amendment:

"This amendment provides for the voting of women who own property only on questions of bonded indebtedness and on the incurring of indebtedness. You have provided that a man can ride in there on a horse, or a donkey, or anything else, and if he pays $15 tax on that particular property he can vote, but a woman, no matter how much property she owns, can not vote; and you say it is out of order to think about it. You would not permit an amendment, so absurd from your viewpoint, to be even considered. It is ruled out of order.

"Now, this proposition is that at a special election on a matter of bonds, or the incurring of indebtedness which would tax the property of a woman for which the authority of the electorate is necessary, in such a case the woman owning the property possessing all the qualifications for suffrage except that she is a woman, may, notwithstanding that impediment, be allowed to vote. That certainly is a right that ought to be recognized. It was adopted in Louisiana over 10 years ago, I know. The women who own property and pay taxes vote on the question of the issuance of bonds down there, and in any civilized community you should not tax a woman and then refuse to let her vote as to whether or not her property shall be taxed, in a special election held for the very purpose of determining whether such unusual indebtedness shall be incurred and such bonds be issued."

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 9 ayes to 27 noes.

Empowering the Philippine Legislature to Act

Mr. Bryan then proposed as an amendment:

"The Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to extend the right of suffrage to female citizens at any time hereafter."

In support of this he said:

"You say that this bill is designed to give the Filipino independence. You say that you are going to let the Filipino govern himself and you are going to open the door to removal of the jurisdiction of the United States. But you have a provision here that even though every member of the Philippine Legislature should want to pass a law letting women vote where they own property, letting women vote in school elections where women do most of the teaching, letting women vote on bond issues where they own property, and under various other conditions, or letting them have universal suffrage, even if every gentleman is like the distinguished gentleman from the Philippine Islands (Mr. Quezon), and all members of the legislature like him favor the women in this matter, nevertheless the strong hand of the United States Government comes down and says, 'No; you shall not permit the women to vote under any conditions in the islands, notwithstanding that we boast about giving you liberty. Have we not mothers? Do we not know that women voting will disturb the conditions over there? Have we not mothers and wives and sisters, and do we not know that women voting will promote immorality in the islands? Have we not observed the female characteristics, and do you suppose that we are going to allow you to permit women to disturb your political conditions and infuse immorality into your politics? No; we will not permit it! What do women know about education? What do women know about taxation, even if they do own the property? We want you to have self-government, but we will never permit you to bring such a calamity down on your heads as would come to all your institutions from permitting your wives and mothers and sisters to vote. Never!'

"I hope this committee will come to their senses on this thing. Every one of these votes, including the one for universal suffrage, have been characterized by this feature, that the Democratic side of the aisle is the only side where that kind of votes can be had, and we have a demonstration in this Congress to the effect that there is only one party that stands practically unanimous against the mothers and the wives and the sisters, so far as political rights are concerned.

"You have not only gone on record against votes for women in the Philippines on the same terms as men, but you have voted against permitting taxpaying women to vote merely at special elections where no subject is up for consideration except 'Shall we vote bonds and extra taxes,' for railroad help, for waterworks, for light plants, or other public works. A man may be drunk and a pauper, but he can vote, if he can read or ever held an office; but a woman may own her home and a substantial business, and may have been a college teacher the greater part of her life, and she can not vote even as to taxes. Ignorant men may vote on school elections and school bonds; but the very teachers themselves, who are women (and most of them are), can not vote even at a school election. Mothers and widows can not vote at school elections.

"Then you go further, and say that you will not permit the Philippine Legislature to grant any kind of qualified suffrage to any woman at any time, even if every member of the legislature desires such legislation. You tie the legislature's hands by making it impossible for the insane, the criminals, and women to vote. What becomes of your Staterights talk. Here you deny it as a right of the Filipino to determine this matter, although you allow him to determine very nearly every phase of local government.

"The Democratic Party is an enemy of woman suffrage in the State, in the Nation, in the islands, anywhere and everywhere. You will be the only party in the next Presidential campaign whose platform does not contain a plank for equal suffrage. I am in hearty sympathy with the movement of the Congressional Union to hold the party responsible in the 10—soon to be 14—suffrage States for this. No individual is responsible; it is a great party that is blocking the way to equal suffrage, and I congratulate Miss Paul, of the Congressional Union, for locating the trouble. Suffrage workers in the suffrage States should apply the remedy."

This amendment also was lost. The vote was 11 ayes to 27 noes.

Thus this matter most intimately affecting the future of the Philippine women was disposed of in two days by American men without calling into consultation any women of any nationality.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., Chairman
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Donald Hooker, Md., Chairman Finance
Mrs. Mary Beard, N. Y.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.
Mrs. Wm. Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.

Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Md.
Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mass.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.

Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, Conn.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Miss Mary E. Woolley, Mass.

National Headquarters—1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

Votes for Filipino Men

THE Philippine Bill passed the House of Representatives this week by Democratic votes. Democratic Members of Congress grew eloquent over the iniquity of refusing self-government to Philippine men. Said Representative Finley H. Gray of Indiana (Democrat):

"This plea of benevolence for others is a subterfuge as old as history. Every man who has enslaved another man has enslaved him under the claim that it was for the benefit of the slave. Every nation that has conquered and subjugated a defenseless people has conquered them under the claim that it was for the benefit of the subjugated. *Every burden and iniquity that has been heaped upon the weak by the strong has been under the claim that it was for the benefit of the weak..* (Applause on the Democratic side.)

"Mr. Chairman, this claim here is only a repetition in history. When they tell us now that the Filipinos do not desire independence, it is only following in line with a policy of justification as old as the rule of force and might. Mr. Chairman, it has ever been thus. The slaves have never desired their liberty, if we are to take the word of the slaveholder. The conquered have never desired their freedom, if we are to take the word of the conqueror. They have always asked for their slavery and subjugation and a continuance of their thralldom and their captive state. * * *

"But if it was plausible for us to withhold liberty from these people on the ground of their own well-being, we are precluded from such denial to them by our solemn vows before the world in matters of human rights *and by the deeds of our forefathers, who consecrated their lives to the principle that all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed. We are precluded by our declaration of the rights of men.* We read in the indelible hues of the Stars and Stripes waving from every flagstaff on land and unfolding from every masthead on the sea, on the great dome of this Capitol, lifting the symbol of our devotion heavenward, on the monument to Washington, standing out in its dizzy heights against the sky, and in the hearts of 90,000,000 of people, throbbing with the pride and honor of their own freedom and independence before the world." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. William Jones (Democrat), of Virginia, chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, continued in the same strain.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "it is enough for me to know that in favoring a declaration promising Philippine independence I am following the teachings of Thomas Jefferson and obeying the mandates of the party founded by him, which alone of all the parties in this Nation has the courage of its honest convi tions. It should never be forgotten, by any Democr at least, that it was *Thomas Jefferson who gave voi to the imperishable truth that 'every man and eve body of men on earth possesses the right of sel government.'* He said: *'They receive it with the being from the hand of nature.'"*

These and similar remarks were greeted with lou applause from the Democrats.

Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, who, lik Mr. Jones, has opposed the suffrage amendment i Congress, took up the refrain:

"Strange as it may seem and is," he said, "eve step which has been taken toward human liberty, th natural state of man, has been taken across the forn of battle-slain dead, and blood-stained flags are th only emblems that signal across the centuries the a complishment of fundamental governmental thing (Applause on the Democratic side.) Not from fea but because we are just, we are ready to take th step toward the reversal of that age-old rule of cru elty and barbarism and selfishness. (Applause c the Democratic side.)

"Idealistic, you say? Let us grant that it is eve so. I am not ashamed to support the ideals fo which my fathers stood. (Applause on the Dem cratic side.) We shall do a great thing when w take this step; we shall do a great thing when w maintain in its purity that ideal which has been th guiding star of our own national life. We shall d a great thing, and this shall be a historic day."

The chairman of the Committee on Insular Affair in concluding the debate, said:

"Mr. Chairman, there are no brighter pages c the glorious history of the Democratic Party tha those upon which are written the declarations of th party in favor of Philippine independence, and no that gives me more pride, for it is a source of in finite joy and pride to me that there is at least on party in this land of liberty and freedom that sti believes in the principles enunciated by the greate apostle of human liberty the world has ever pro duced, the ablest as well as the most courageou champion of free popular government known t ancient or modern history."

And yet this party, which so rejoices in a measu extending self-government to Philippine men, ruth lessly brushes aside all consideration of the exter sion of self-government to the women of its own country! And then it asks for support from th women voters of the West!

Congressional Election Campaign

Women Voters Respond to Appeal
Campaign a Brilliant Success!

WHEN a branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage," says the Iola, Kansas, *Register* (October 12), "was first established in Kansas City, Kansas, there was a disposition on the part of the Democratic leaders to make sport of it and to jest at the idea that it could have any effect upon the election.

"But since the Union really got settled and the methods of its work became apparent, the disposition to deride it has not been nearly so conspicuous."

This is the tale in each of the nine states where the Union has opened headquarters and is waging war on the Democratic candidates for Congress because of the opposition shown by the National Democratic Party to the suffrage amendment in Congress. The Democratic leaders and the Democratic papers have tried abuse, have tried misrepresentation, and have tried boycotting the Congressional Union campaign. They have sought to organize the Democratic women to counteract the effect of the Congressional Union work. But, in spite of all, the campaign goes on.

Colorado

THE stir in Democratic circles in Colorado bears eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of the Congressional Union election activities in that State. Says the *Denver Post*, October 14th: "A German in Paris couldn't be more popular than Miss Stevens is, in a gathering of Democrats. That the young stranger has 'got the goat of Democracy' is plain to be seen by the way they go after her."

Miss Doris Stevens, who with Miss Ruth Noyes is in charge of the Congressional Union work in Colorado, sends glowing accounts of the response of the Colorado women.

"This week," she writes, "has been a whirlwind campaign against Mr. Seldomridge and Senator Thomas. We have left no stone unturned to get the women of every class to stand against these candidates of the Democratic Party.

"I came to the Springs Saturday afternoon in time to address a meeting of W. C. T. U. women, largely Democratic. They were most enthusiastic about the plan of campaign and heartily applauded. Many joined the Union.

"Sunday was a rare day. I shall never forget it. Nowhere in the Eastland do I know of so beautiful a spot. Our meeting was at Stratton Park—a wondrous place on the edge of the mountains, a suburb of Colorado Springs. The two Cheyenne Canons stretch out in the distance with the commanding mountain peaks on either side. I spoke to an immense audience assembled for a concert and spoke again after the concert was over. Many intelligent questions were asked and intense interest manifested. We sold Suffragists and distributed our 'Appeals.'

"Tuesday morning Mrs. Berne Hopkins opened her lovely home on Cascade Avenue, for a drawing room meeting, to which the younger women particularly were invited. It was a splendid meeting, and the willing response of the women to the appeal of the unenfranchised women of the East reached far beyond our hopes. Scores of women come forward with a genuine eagerness to help. Many joined and gave generously to our campaign fund.

"A campaign committee, with Mrs. Bertha Fowler as chairman, and Mrs. Lillian Kerr, Mrs. Berne Hopkins, Dr. Caroline Spencer and Mrs. Van den Arend as members, will carry on the Union's campaign throughout the Second Congressional District until the election. We feel very hopeful of defeating Mr. Seldomridge.

"During my absence in the state the Democratic women of Denver have attempted to organize themselves into a league to offset our work. This movement was strongly urged by the Democratic men, particularly the members of the Democratic State Committee, as early as three weeks ago, and did not emanate from the women. It is the same old story—women being used to protect men. We think it a great tribute to our campaign to have made them feel the need of a counter organization.

"Today has been a star day. This morning we had a drawing room reception at the home of Mrs. E. M. E. Scolly on Cascade Avenue.

"We then spoke to a 3,000 audience waiting to hear Billy Sunday in the Temple Theatre. Dr. Spencer introduced me and I spoke for forty minutes. At the end I asked all women who were willing to vote against Seldomridge and Senator Thomas, as candidates of a national party, hostile to the suffrage amendment, to raise their hands. Literally hundreds of hands went up.

"Dr. Spencer had arranged an open-air meeting in the North Park at three this afternoon. We put out our lovely amendment banner and our flags and soon the audience assembled. In spite of the frosty temperature we had a very worthwhile audience.

"Tomorrow morning there is another drawing room meeting and a luncheon for me at noon. Mrs. Franklin Bartlett is hostess. We motor to Manitou to hold an open-air meeting at three.

"This is a terrible pace in this 6,000 feet altitude, but we mean to keep it up till we drop the 4th of November."

The *Colorado Springs Gazette* (October 5th issue), in speaking of the Colorado Springs campaign, says:

"After talking with Miss Doris Stevens, one cannot help believing that if all workers in her cause are as convincing and as intelligent, the Democratic Party will be shaking in its political boots—especially in Colorado—for the coming election."

Kansas

MR. GILSON GARDNER, one of the veteran national newspaper correspondents, upon his return to Washington after a survey of the political situation in Kansas, reports that one of the big features in the campaign is the fight waged by the Congressional Union. The extended newspaper discussion of the campaign in the Kansas papers, confirms this opinion. The editorials in the Democratic papers would lead one to believe that suffrage was the only question under debate at the present moment in the state.

Says the *News Review*, of Kiowa, Kansas (Oct. 16th):

"The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, is a strong organization doing effective work in Kansas and other states to defeat the Democratic candidates for Congress on account of the opposition of the Democratic Party to universal woman suffrage. The Union has able and untiring speakers and workers in all parts of the state, and the women voters grasp the idea that they must make the hostile policy of the 63rd Congress to the suffrage amendment cost the Democratic Party votes.

"The fight is carried on in all of the nine suffrage states where women can vote and undoubtedly will have an effect in the result of the election."

"The Record, of Stockton, Kansas, Oct. 16, writes:

"My, how the Democratic papers do storm over the work of Miss Trax and Miss Latimer in Kansas! Why should Bryan be any more welcome?"

The daily paper of Great Bend, Kansas, (Oct. 9th), thus reports the Congressional Union campaign in that district:

"If all suffrage speakers learn to speak with the fluency of the young lady here last evening, and if they could attain her proficiency, look out for the suffragette party. Miss Trax representing the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage spoke for an hour last evening on the corner of Main and Forest and not only did she present an excellent argument for woman suffrage, but her arguments pleased the crowd in spite of politics and when she was through the comment of those listening was all commendable."

A big impression was evidently made at Phillipsburg by the Congressional Union workers, judging from the vehemence of the Democratic papers in that city. Says the *Phillipsburg Dispatch* (Oct. 15th):

"Many of the Democratic sheets took occasion last week to hand over a few hot lines in the direction of Miss Lola Trax, the suffragist speaker who made a tour of the district. The young lady took some pokes at Neely and Connelly that did not set well with Democrats."

In Kansas City itself, the Congressional activity has achieved remarkable results.

"They laughed considerably at David, the sheep herder, when he picked up a pebble and went out to slay the giant," says the *Kansas City Star*, in its analysis of the present political outlook in Kansas. 'That giant's a tolerable big chap,' they said; 'you cannot beat him with a sling shot and a pebble.'

"But David killed the Giant, just the same.

"They laughed a lot when the Congressional Union sent two small women out to Kansas to beat the political machine of the Democrats.

"Shucks, you couldn't get a Democratic caucus in Washington and you couldn't get a Suffrage Committee in the House, and you couldn't get the President to do more than shake hands, they said. What do you hope to do out in Kansas where the Democratic candidates are practically pledged to suffrage, anyway?

"But Mrs. Edna S. Latimer and Miss Lola Trax, the representatives of the Congressional Union, came right along out to Kansas. They

had never been west of Chicago—they knew not a soul in the whole state of Kansas and both of them put together are no bigger than a pint of cider; but they came.

"They brought their sling shot along with them. They picked up a nice little pebble in Washington—it was the full record of the Democratic party and its attitude on suffrage—and other things.

"Even the Democrats admire the pluck of these two workers in tackling a machine in a big and unknown state, alone and unaided. No political party would dare send a couple of men to fight an entire state party, but these little women seem entirely unconscious of the fact that there is anything unduly courageous in their spirited attack on a big and well-organized machine that could grind them into pieces if it chose.

* * * * * * *

"Not a minute's rest do either of them allow themselves. When one goes out in the field the other comes into the office. They average four speeches a day, and they have the record of the Democratic candidates at their tongue's end."

Arizona

IT will not be the fault of the Congressional Union," says the Arizona *Republican* (October 14th), "if the men and women of Arizona do not know the record of the Democratic Party on suffrage."

Evidently Senator Smith fears that the men and women of Arizona are fully informed on this record and on his personal record. "One of the most marked incongruities," says the *Journal-Miner* of Prescott, Arizona (October 9th), "that any man holding a responsible legislative position could well let creep into his official history has found its way recently into the list of political sins of omission and commission which stands to the discredit of Senator Marcus A. Smith. We refer to his recent flop into the ranks of woman suffrage advocates.

"Recently, the women had a pry on him—a way to make him feel unsafe in a campaign in which he must, for the first time, depend upon the direct vote of the people, including the women, for perpetuation in the United States Senate. Their national organization commenced to ask the women of Arizona, in common with those of other states where women vote, to organize against the men in Congress from their respective states who were against the proposed equal suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution, and retire them in favor of men who would support national woman suffrage. And the women of Arizona prepared to do just such a thing, but before they could even hold the initiatory meeting Marcus heard of the movement, marched to the chalk-line and declared himself 'fur' the women—announced himself, mark you, in favor of a principle which he had opposed with might and main all of his office-holding life."

That interest in the suffrage question is at a high pitch in the Arizona campaign is evidenced by the action of Eugene Chafin, Independent candidate for United States Senator, who has challenged Senator Smith, the Democratic candidate, to a public debate in which the question will be considered.

"Every thinking man and woman in the state," writes Mr. Chafin, "believes that one of us will be the next Senator from Arizona.

"Your open and constant opposition to equal suffrage, both local and state and national, is known. Rumor now reports that you are in favor of it, and the voters have a right to know why you have so strenuously opposed it in the past and why this sudden conversion five weeks before election."

California

THE San Francisco *Examiner* (October 10th) says in its account of the Congressional Union election work:

"The campaign against the California Democratic candidates for Congress on the part of the Congressional Union for woman suffrage has been carried into the highways and byways, for the Congressional Union seems determined to do its best to arouse voters to its support by all means in its power."

Miss Lucy Burns, who is in charge of the California work, has just telegraphed:

"California being covered north to south. Miss Winslow has spoken in Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, Bakersfield, Hanford, and Fresno. She will remain during the last week of the campaign in the constituencies of Church and Kettner. I am in the North and have spoken in Redbluff, Redding, Weaverville, and Yreka in Raker's constituency and will work in his district till election. The San Francisco office is in charge of Charlotte Anita Whitney, Mary Carleton, Mrs. Alice Park, and Vivian Pierce. Opportunities are splendid."

A letter from Miss Burns says:

"The campaign in California against the Democratic candidates for Congress has steadily held public attention.

"I spoke every day last week before Republican and Labor organizations; Thursday before the Berkeley Centre of the California Civic League, and on Tuesday at a meeting of the College Equal Suffrage League. The audiences respond wonderfully to our appeal for political support.

"Open-air meetings, begun last week, discovered a very sympathetic temper among the people, and were followed by an easy sale of the *Suffragist.*

"Arrangements have been made for putting up political posters, in our colors, calling upon women to vote against Democratic candidates to Congress; and the same message will be flashed at the movie shows on Market Street.

"The work at Headquarters has been immensely lightened by the help of Mrs. Alice Park, of Palo Alto; Dr. Marie Equi; Miss Anita Whitney, who is acting as treasurer for the Congressional Union in California; and Miss Vivian Pierce, press secretary for California."

Washington

FROM Washington come reports of continued co-operation and enthusiasm on the part of the Washington women. Miss Anna McCue writes from Seattle, where with Miss Margaret Whittemore she is in charge of the election work of the state of Washington:

"We are making great progress in this state. We have so many invitations to speak at meetings that we cannot fill them all. The most important meeting of the week was held in Tacoma in the Y. W. C. A. building. It was gotten up by the leading Progressive women of that city.

"Among the prominent women who have joined the Union this week are Mrs. G. Sylvester, president of the Seattle Union Card and Label League, and Trades Union Auxiliary, Miss Charlotte Jones, candidate for justice of the peace on the Socialist ticket; Mrs. Walter Thompson, wife of a Progressive candidate for the State Legislature, and daughter-in-law of one of the pioneer Suffragists, and Miss Reah Whitehead, candidate for justice of the peace on the Republican ticket."

Miss Whittemore adds:

"We are to have a good-sized meeting in Everett at a fine big auditorium which has been given us for nothing. Miss McCue will speak at Bellingham, the naval station, tomorrow night. Later in the week we will have a meeting at Youngstown. All of these are comparatively near, yet good centers."

Utah

NOWHERE has the Congressional Union election work aroused greater excitement than in Utah. "Intimidation, coercion and what were equivalent to threats of political banishment from the State of Utah," says the Republican Herald of Salt Lake City (October 15th), "were exercised toward Miss Elsie Agnes Lancaster, the New York Suffragist, by W. R. Wallace, the Democratic generalissimo and his gang of political mannikins."

"They invited Miss Lancaster," the Herald continues, "to come to Democratic state headquarters and there kept her on the grill for two and one-half hours. This term of cross-examination, during which she was under fire of cross-questioning and denunciation from practically all of the Democratic politicians present, was a vain endeavor to have her bring to an immediate close her campaign against the Democratic nominees for the United States Senate and Congress.

"For two hours and a half the 100 pounds of femininity withstood the concentrated cross-fire of the ton of beef and brawn represented by the dozen or more distinguished Democrats who acted as attorney, judge and jury all in one. After they had finished she went her way, telling Mr. Wallace that neither he nor his hirelings could swerve her from her duty in Utah as a representative of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

"The greatest outburst of Generalissimo Wallace was, when in a moment of rage he brought his fist down on the table and threatened to advertise Miss Lancaster the country over by means of the Associated Press, as being in league with 'sinister influences in Utah.'

"'The Democrats cannot intimidate or exile me from Utah,' said Miss Lancaster. 'I am going to stay here until the end of the campaign and fight against the Democratic nominees whose party has broken faith with the people and with the womankind of this country.'"

Full of joy and enthusiasm are the accounts which Miss Lancaster sends from the seat of the campaign. "If everything goes as well for the balance of the time as it has so far it will be great," she writes. Yesterday I spoke to the Iron Workers' and Builders' Unions. Today I spoke to the Plumbers. There are still about a dozen more Unions to cover this week.

"Work isn't over until midnight and each day has been a mad rush. Mrs. Richards took me to the Woman's Democratic Club today to speak before them. I found them very agreeable. At six I met Miss Sprague and went with her to the Business Woman's Club dinner. After dinner I spoke to the women.

"The meeting at Bingham went off nicely. It was the first time that a woman's political meeting had ever been held there. Most of the women came a number of miles through the canyon, for it is in the heart of the Highboy copper mine and of course the English-speaking women are few and far between. The definite result of my talk was expressed in 'Well, I never before realized how important my vote is' and 'Do you have to fight *that* hard for it? I left a lot of literature which they enthusiastically promised to distribute among their Democratic friends. They took a number of window cards also."

Oregon

MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY, honorary president of the National Council of Women Voters, and president of the Woman Suffrage Association of Oregon at the time when suffrage was won in that state, sends word to the national headquarters of the Congressional Union of the success of the election campaign which the Union is conducting in Oregon. "Only good," she writes, "will come of this agitation." She adds: "Mrs. Stubbs is winning her way among the women."

Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, who with Miss Virginia Arnold is directing the Oregon work, writes:

"We spoke this week before a large meeting arranged by the College Equal Suffrage League in the public library. Former Governor T. T. Geer and Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden, Progressive candidate for State Representative, also spoke. The meeting had been arranged primarily that the work of the Congressional Union might be laid before that body. Mr. Geer welcomed us to the State in enthusiastic terms, and publicly endorsed the policy of the Union in holding the party in power responsible for the passage of the Federal Amendment. He said that he had always maintained that the women of the country would be enfranchised by federal action. The same evening Miss Arnold spoke before the Waiters' and Waitresses' Union at their headquarters.

"At the reception at the Women's Club I stood in the receiving line with the president and officers of the club, and met practically every woman face to face, shaking her hand. We have won many of the Suffragists to our point of view, and through the literature our story is spreading like wildfire.

"Miss Arnold leaves tomorrow for Baker. It was announced yesterday that Senator Chamberlain would be there on Wednesday. She will precede him, giving out literature at his meeting and then remain and speak after he has left town. She plans to follow him right up at each of the places he speaks at and after he has spoken give out literature and sell the 'Suffragist.' It has been announced that he will speak in Eugene, Salem and Astoria later. I will follow him at these places and endeavor somewhat to counteract his influence."

Idaho

THE Boise City *Statesman* (October 18th) says, in giving an account of the Congressional Union campaign:

"While the Democrats were entering the Odd Fellows' Temple to attend the first party rally of the season Saturday night the members of the Woman's Congressional League, headed by Mrs. Helena Hill Weed of Washington, D. C., attracted their attention at the foot of the stairs with their 'voiceless speech,' a series of placards each containing a trenchant sentence relative to equal suffrage, which has been effectively used throughout the East.

"Not a word was spoken, but a placard quietly followed placard, held in place by the women while the crowd tarried to read. The Congressional Woman's League is at work during this campaign in the suffrage states trying to persuade the women to vote against the Democratic candidates for Congress on account of the attitude of the national party toward suffrage."

Mrs. Weed, in charge of the Idaho campaign, wrote the day after her arrival:

"I saw the D. A. R. Regent, Mrs. Linton, today, and she has invited me to speak on the 27th before the Boise D. A. R. She is greatly interested and, like so many other Idaho women, says women here are very independnt and ungoverned by party lines, and that when they see the deep, underlying meaning of our work, they will silently rally to our support. Already in the twenty-four hours I have been here many women have promised me to be governed by our principles until women are enfranchised Federally.

"Miss Week, a Wellesley College graduate, has invited me to the College Women's Club meeting tomorrow."

In a later letter she says:

"Today at noon I addressed a meeting of all the chambermaids in the hotel and they were enthusiastic about the help they could render the eastern working women through their vote. Many of them had worked in the East under bad conditions before they came out here, but they had never stopped to think that they, by the use of their vote out here, could help the women back East. I am to address a meeting which is being arranged by the waitresses in the hotel tomorrow evening. I have been invited to speak before a number of women's organizations.

"I have mailed a copy of the current number of the *Suffragist* together with a complete set of our literature, to every editor, every club president and to all the candidates for office of all parties in the present election. I expect to be able to take my voiceless speech on an auto tour through the nearby towns."

Wyoming

THE vigor with which the Democratic papers in Wyoming are continuing their attack upon the Congressional Union affords each day fresh evidence of the impression which the Union is making upon the election in that state. The *Cheyenne Tribune,* a Republican paper, in coming to the rescue of the Congressional Union organizers, says editorially on October 12th:

"Granting that the work of the Congressional Union representatives here should constitute the controlling factor in the defeat of the Democratic candidate, that would be no justification for the kind of remarks the *Cheyenne Leader,* the *Laramie Boomerang* and other Democratic papers have made against the two highly-educated and cultured women, who were sent to Wyoming. In all probability they had no choice as to the state to which they were assigned. From their standpoint they are merely soldiers on the firing line and ready to serve, regardless of where duty calls them.

"It is, therefore, in exceedingly bad taste for Democratic newspapers in the original suffrage state to become so excited that they not only falsify the facts regarding the matter, but are guilty of disrespect toward these ladies, who are merely performing their duty."

The *Laramie Republican* (October 15th) also comes to their support:

"Wyoming Democratic leaders are jumping on the young women representing the Congressional Union of Suffragists with all the savagery of the jackal. They assume that all Wyoming women are partisan first and Suffragists afterwards."

The *Tribune* says further (October 16th):

"Democratic newspapers like the *Cheyenne Leader* are finding fault with the Woman Suffrage Congressional Union for sending representatives into this state to work against the Democratic candidate for Congress.

"This is a free country and Wyoming a woman suffrage state, and if worthy, respectable women come into Wyoming, the first state to grant the franchise to women, and conduct a decent campaign for the principles of woman suffrage, they should be treated courteously and politely and given a respectful hearing.

"They rightly hold the Democratic Party responsible for its self-evident opposition to the cause of woman suffrage, and, rightly are seeking to defeat Democratic candidates for Congress by endeavoring to get women voters to vote against them."

On the 15th it said:

"Mrs. Gertrude L. Hunter, representing the Woman Suffrage Congressional Union, has made *The Leader* do a lot of explaining."

Meanwhile the merry war goes on in the Democratic sheets, and the *Laramie Boomerang,* one of the most vigorous of the Democratic organs, continues to assure the public (see its issue of October 9th, for instance) that "woman suffrage is not an issue in this state."

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter writes from Cheyenne, where she is in charge of the Congressional Union campaign:

"I have just finished getting out the special bulletin to the sixty-five weekly papers.

"I start on an auto trip this week and will speak in the little towns in the country, but can make only one a day. Our time will be divided as principal attractions at church suppers, and at the larger places where we speak at the church supper and the dance afterwards.

"Miss Brandeis, one of our local members, will keep headquarters for me while I am gone. I will also have the opportunity of speaking at the larger meetings.

"Thursday night Bryan is here and I shall distribute literature at the door."

The *Laramie Republican,* describing the election activities of the Union, says:

"Purple, white and yellow banners, huge posters, tons of literature, and a general air of activity, mark the Congressional Union headquarters for Wyoming in Cheyenne.

"Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, in charge of the campaign in the state, is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, but with many other democratic women who belong to the Congressional Union of Washington, felt it her duty to lay aside party feeling and oppose the Democratic candidates for Congress as a rebuke to the party which has blocked the passage of the national constitutional suffrage amendment."

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Treasurer's Report

ONE of the members of the Congressional Union in sending, in a contribution this week, writes: "I am so glad to be helping toward the work of the Union. It seems to me the most effective work that is being done." The constant stream of voluntary contributions, large and small, which comes to the treasurer, fills us with confidence that we shall be able to raise sufficient funds to meet the expense entailed by the election campaign. We are conducting our campaign over nine large states on a sum less than nearly every politician spends in one small district. This is possible because our campaign depends almost entirely on voluntary work. A great deal of money is needed, however, for the printing and expressage of campaign literature, for the renting of halls and headquarters, and for the travelling expenses of speakers and organizers. Will you not send in your contribution if you have not already done so?

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $50,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OCTOBER 12th THROUGH OCTOBER 20th, 1914

Mrs. James Whittemore	$25.00
Mrs. J. S. Simmons	.50
Anonymous	.25
Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke	5.00
Miss McClure	1.00
Mrs. S. B. Mercier	1.00
Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker	12.00
Mrs. Jervis R. Harbeck	10.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner (collected)	9.56
Mrs. J. Borden Estee	20.00
Miss Elizabeth Geary	5.00
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd	60.00
Mrs. Ida Waters	1.00
Miss Lillian Crans	.25
Mrs. William Hitz	5.00
Anonymous	10.00
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck	10.00
Mrs. W. W. Knox	1.00
Miss Anne Dabney	.25
Mrs. Morven Thompson	5.00
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon	10.00
Mr. W. C. Brooke	1.00
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson	10.00
Miss E. T. Sleman	1.00
Miss E. C. Paul	1.00
Collection	16.16
Membership fees	13.50
Total	$234.41
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	47,498.59
Total to October 20th, 1914	$47,733.00

The Advisory Council

ANOTHER eminent woman has joined the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union during the past week—Reverend Olympia Brown, president of the National Federal Woman's Equality Association and honorary president of the Wisconsin State Suffrage Association. Reverend Olympia Brown will spend the winter in the neighborhood of Washington and hopes to be able to give considerable personal aid to the federal work. She writes: "I will do what I can as opportunity offers."

Comments of the Press

An Appeal to Woman Voters

ALL women voters in the United States are being urged by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage to stand together for the cause of the political freedom of women and to turn out of office all Democratic office-holders. Mild terror have the women thus struck into the Democratic heart—terror that may be less than mild when the party of the Donkey fully realizes the political power of aroused American women.

For years this political asset has lain idle. The voting women—nine states now have suffrage—have not used their votes for the cause of their own sex. It is a sad fact that they have not always used it wisely, as witness many a reactionary Senator and Representative from suffrage states. That, however, is not a sin peculiar to women.

Wilson cast the die for his party with the women when he first told them that he could not go outside the platform, and later said that suffrage was a state matter. The Senate tried to pass the enfranchising amendment, but reactionary Democrats and Republicans combined to defeat it. The House dodged a roll call with more skill than manners. There was nothing left for the women to do but to fight the party that had thus treated it shabbily and unjustly—a party subscribing to many great democratic principles, except that of the political equality of men and women.

A new epoch in American political history is breaking this year with the invasion of the women into the states where women vote. It is improbable that the Democrats will be entirely thrown out. It is likely that enough of them will be thrown out to force the survivors to understand that votes for women ought to be in the Democratic platform.—**Pearson's Magazine, November.**

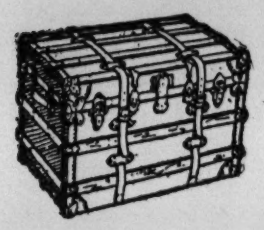
Congressional Union Campaign

DESPITE the fact that the Democratic Party disapproves of the policy of the Congressional Union for woman suffrage in fighting **the majority** party in power at Washington, nevertheless many of the keenest political minds of the country, men as well as women, have declared that it would be impossible to formulate a more statesmanlike campaign policy. No political campaign has ever been waged on such a high plane. The campaign of the Congressional Union is not one of personalities—individuals are not attacked; it is a campaign based entirely upon the record of the party in power. No campaign could be conducted on higher principles. Political parties should be proud of their record, as that is what the plea of the candidates for re-election is based upon.—**The Arizona Republican, Phoenix (October 15th).**

Suffrage and the Democrats

IT must be said that the action of the Democratic National Committee last week, in forbidding the members of the Cabinet to mention woman suffrage in their campaign speeches between now and election, has driven thousands of women to indorse the policy of the Congressional Union to wage war on that party. It was a high-handed action which ought to be resented by men as well as women, and if Cabinet ministers tamely submit to be muzzled on what is now universally recognized as a national question, the Suffragists will be justified in holding the entire party responsible.

The Cabinet ministers must go into the states where women now can vote and appeal to them to cast their ballots for the Democratic candidates, but they must not say one word to help the women in those other states where the coming election will decide whether they shall have the right to vote. The Congressional Union could not ask for a stronger argument in favor of its policy.—**(Mrs. Ida Husted Harper in the Washington Herald, October 21, 1914.)**



TOPHAM'S TRUNKS TRAVEL
Everything for Travelers
1219 F Street

National Engraving Co.
Halftones, Line Cuts, Photographing and Drawings of All Kinds
Phone Main 1679 506 Fourteenth Street N. W.

Safety First
With a line of stationery from the C-P-Co. press you're playing safe all the time in the business world. Successful folk will tell you so
"We Grow 'Cause We Know"
COLUMBIAN PRINTING CO., Inc., 815 Fourteenth

Telephone Main 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING
OF THE BETTER KIND
The Maurice Joyce Eng. Co.
EVENING STAR BUILDING

Phone Main 5035-Branch 19 Shampooing
Gertrude Clemens
Du Four System Manicuring and Hairdressing
Facial Massage a Specialty
NEW EBBITT HOTEL 14th and F Streets N. W.

"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.
OPEN 9:00 A. M. CLOSE 5:45 P. M.
Made Entirely of COTTON—The Absolutely Rainproof American Taffeta Used for the Covers of Our
Famous "WEARLONG"
UMBRELLAS
Guaranteed to Wear for "a Year and a Day" AT $1.05
A product of which Americans can be proud. It is one of our best selling umbrellas, and men and women appreciate its "Wearlong" qualities.
The handles are exceptionally good in style and quality, such as finely varnished hardwoods, plain or carved ebony handles, handles finished with sterling silver caps or trimming; some with name plates of sterling silver. A few in the lot have the large mushroom tops. Some of these umbrellas are finished with wrist cord.
Umbrella Store—Street Floor.